

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MORE BONDS COMING

Treasury Officials Know That Another Issue Must Be Made.

RUSHING GOLD TO THE MINT

The Raid on the Reserve Expected To Begin Any Day.

BONDS ARE BEING SOLD BY EUROPE

By This the Foreigners Make a Large Profit and Get Ready for the Next Bond Deal.

Washington, August 7.—(Special)—It is now believed here that the hurried shipment yesterday of \$100,000 in gold bullion from the New York subtreasury to the Philadelphia mint for immediate coinage, presages another raid on the gold reserve. The Rothschild-Belmont bond syndicate has abandoned the treasury and it is again at the mercy of the Wall street gold gamblers. They can force another bond issue now as soon as they desire.

The treasury officials realize the hopelessness of the situation and the immediate coining of the gold bullion shows that they expect the operation of the endless chain of drainage of gold by means of greenbacks and treasury notes—made redeemable in gold by President Cleveland's orders—to re-commence.

By the sale of gold bonds the reserve was forced up to \$107,571,229 on July 9 last, and it dwindled slightly until July 26th, when it was \$105,451,811. The next day it took a big jump, through the aid of the bond syndicate, and rose to \$107,321,679. Since then the reserve has shown a steady falling until today it is stated at \$104,468,104, without taking into account the \$100,000 in gold withdrawn from the New York subtreasury today. The bond syndicate having paid out for its bonds no longer feel under any legal objection to assist in the protection of the government gold balance, and the recent shipments of gold are noted as an indication of the truth of this statement.

Private advices from New York say that the mercantile community which, for some weeks, has been shipping gold instead of making remittances through the aid of the bankers, has discovered that it can save from \$500 to \$1,000 on each \$1,000,000 owed in Europe, and additional mercantile firms are daily going back to the old and original method of sending out cash gold to pay their bills.

This is the logical result of the action of the bond syndicate which, for months past, has kept the gold here. For going this for six months it charged the United States \$8,000,000. It will soon be ready to repeat this service for a like sum. Another rumor on the street was that the foreign holders of United States bonds are selling these securities in New York. A report was made that one house in New York had sold \$5,000,000 of the newest issue of government bonds for foreign holders, to be delivered in the future.

STRONG VS. ROOSEVELT.

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The politicians behind Strong will now fight Alderman Goodman's plan and shift the responsibility for clearing or closing on the voters' shoulders. Alderman Goodman offered an excise resolution at the board meeting yesterday which was adopted directing the aldermanic committee on excise to give public hearing on the Sunday closing question and then draft an excise or local option bill for presentation to the legislature at the opening of the new session. The committee has not yet fixed a date for a public hearing on the question.

President Roosevelt declined to say anything of his interview with Mayor Strong and his reported call down in regard to his enforcement of the excise laws. "I could deny it, if I would," he said, "but I don't want to say anything that will bring up a discussion of the subject."

National Republican Conference.

Columbia, S. C., August 7.—E. M. Brayton, the South Carolina member of the national Republican executive committee, when asked by a representative of the Southern Associated Press to say to whom he would give preference for places of holding of the national Republican convention, stated that he had been flooded with letters in the interest of no end of cities, but with the light before him he preferred either New York or Chicago. He has no preference between these two cities, and will vote for that one offering the best inducements.

Governor General for Cuba.

London, August 7.—The Post tomorrow will publish a telegram from Madrid saying that General Larios has consented to become governor general of Cuba. General Martinez Campos continues to direct the campaign against the insurgents on the island. The arrangement has been made in order to show that the different parties are agreed as to the necessity of quelling the rebellion.

Horr and Warner Debate.

Lakeside, O. Aug. 8.—The silver debate took place here yesterday between Hon. R. G. Horr and General A. J. Warner, who were greeted both morning and afternoon with large and intelligent audience consisting entirely of voters. It was impossible to decide the direction in which the sympathies of the audience lay, as each happy hit of either speaker was equally followed by laughter and applause.

INDEMNITY PROBABLY DEMANDED.

State Department Knows Little of the Massacre of Missionaries.

Washington, August 7.—No detailed information about the massacre of missionaries in China has reached the state department excepting through the press, but the secretary has been enough to warrant the state department to send cable to Mr. Denby, our minister at Peking, to secure protection from the Chinese government for the American missionaries and their property in the places where the trouble has occurred or is imminent. The United States naval force in China can do nothing to protect American citizens, because Kucheng

and other mission towns where outrages occurred are far removed from the head of navigation on the Minx and Yang Tse Kiang. It cannot be ascertained that Minister Denby has demanded indemnity for the injuries inflicted on American citizens and property, but this has probably been done.

ARGUMENT BEGUN

To Satisfy Comptroller Bowles as to the Legality of the Bonds.

Washington, August 7.—An extraordinary argument, which began in the office of the comptroller of the treasury, today was brought about by Mr. Bowles's refusal to issue a warrant for about \$12,000 in favor of the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company, of Nebraska, certified to by the auditor and the commissioner of internal revenue, and by the auditor sent to the comptroller for his action. Mr. Bowles is in doubt as to looking into the legality of the constitutionality of the law, inasmuch as the court of appeals of the District of Columbia had decided that bounties themselves were unconstitutional and he notified the claimants that until he was satisfied of the propriety and legality of the law he should decline to issue the warrant and gold was fixed for a further argument on the question.

This determination of the comptroller interested the cane sugar men of Louisiana far more than it did the beet sugar men of Nebraska, as they had five millions at stake to about a quarter of a million by the Nebrascans. So Senators Caffrey and Blanchard and Judge Semmes, of Nebraska, joined ex-Senator Manderson, of Minnesota, in the efforts to satisfy the comptroller that the proper thing to do was to issue the warrants. They tried to induce either Secretary Carlisle or President Cleveland to interfere in behalf of their clients, both those asserting that the comptroller was supreme in his sphere and beyond any influence or direction from them.

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HE HEARS A WEE BEE

Senator Tillman is Said To Be Thinking of the Presidency.

DEFENDING THE DISPENSARY LAW

There Is Nothing in Sight Now To Interfere with the Constitutional Convention Being Held Next Month.

Columbia, S. C., August 7.—Senator Tillman's presidential bee is buzzing loudly, and the "Andrew Jackson" of South Carolina is not holding it by a string. Yesterday afternoon the great reformer left for New York, where he is to put himself in the hands of the National Prohibition Association for several days. Tomorrow night he will meet Chairman Dickey, of the executive committee of the association, in debate on the question: "Is State Control the Best Method of Promoting Temperance Reform?" Senator Tillman will uphold the affirmative side of the question. The debate will be held at Prohibition park.

On Friday night he will debate the question of strict prohibition with ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, who will present the affirmative side of the matter.

On Sunday he will deliver a lecture at Asbury park, under the auspices of the Westminster Presbyterian church, on the South Carolina liquor law. Returning homeward, he will stop at Concord, N. C., to make an address on the financial question, at the request of the people of that

BY ACCLAMATION.

Continued from Fifth Column, First Page.

ed on attorney general with 87 votes for Johnston, the present incumbent; Nash 65; Trotter 45; Hudson 46.

IOWA'S CONVENTION.

Goldbugs Have Their Own Way in a Republican State.

Marshalltown, Ia., August 7.—The democratic state convention was called to order by Chairman Howard at 10:30 o'clock this morning. There were nearly 1,000 delegates present. Temporary Chairman Nathaniel French, of Davenport, was presented and addressed the convention.

Nothing was done after the conclusion of Chairman French's speech at the forenoon session except routine business. The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock p. m. The majority of the committee on permanent organization recommended J. H. Shields, of Dubuque, for permanent chairman. C. H. Mackey, of Sigourney, for the minority, reported the name of S. L. Bestow, of Chariton. Shields represented the gold standard element and Bestow the free silver men. The ballot on the motion to substitute the minority report was the first test of strength. It resulted against the substitution of the minority report 420 against 652. The goldbugs received an announcement with protracted cheering.

Mr. Shields accepted the gavel as permanent chairman and made a brief address, in which he did not refer to the money question. The following platform was adopted:

The democratic party of Iowa, in con-

He entered Iowa Wesleyan university, at Mount Pleasant, and in 1862 entered and served two years in the union army. Returning when he finished his university course, studied law and settled down to practice his profession in Mount Pleasant, where he has since resided. He has been successful at the bar and has twice been elected to the bench in a district strongly republican, largely because of his personal popularity. He is in demand as a lecturer. He is widely known in Iowa through his work in connection with the Methodist church.

WAS A GREAT SUCCESS.

The Texas Convention Opened the Unwilling Eyes of the Convention.

Fort Worth, Tex., August 7.—The democratic silver convention adjourned sine die at an early hour this morning. Resolutions were passed declaring in favor of free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, in international agreement and condemning the financial policy of the present administration. About 1,000 delegates were pres-

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A PURE SWindle.

Strong Evidence Is Brought Out Against the Beaufort Conspirators.

INSURED NEVER SAW THEIR POLICIES.

One at Least Even Opposed It, but Was Insured Over Her Objection.—The Case Drags on Slowly.

Beaufort, N. C., August 7.—(Special)—The insurance cases are being tried with distressing slowness and the testimony is still the same. Witnesses swear to fraud and that their names were signed to papers without their knowledge or consent. Others swear that insurance was obtained upon their lives without their knowledge. If the testimony is true frauds have been committed without doubt. It is a mere question of credibility of witnesses.

Emily J. Casey was put on the stand today and stated that she is seventy-three years old, has asthma, heart trouble, coughs up blood and weighed one hundred pounds about three years ago. She never made application, was never examined and has never had possession of a policy. Fisher held the policy which stated that she was only fifty years old and in good health. Fisher offered her daughter \$1 to sign a paper as a witness.

John Skarren and Lewis, of Beaufort, testified that they knew Nevada Williams. They said she looked like a sick woman. Others stated that they had seen Sam Williams and the negro, Wigfall, often together, and had also seen the two after talking with Lewis.

Barney Davis stated that he did not sign his name to a policy, but told Wigfall he could sign his name as witness.

Mrs. Stewart on the stand stated that she had been married twice. She married Arthur six years ago. Arthur had been badly afflicted for three years with bowel consumption and only weighed about eighty pounds. He was not able to do any work at all while he lived at Morehead. She said that she was opposed to this insurance on her husband. She also gave the names of several who were interested in the insurance on his life. The names were Solomon and Clarence Simpson, Smith, Lee, Fulcher and others. She said all promised to divide the money with her except Simpson.

At the close of the examination, Mrs. Lewis was taken ill and caused quite a sensation in the courtroom. She had to be removed.

AGAINST STATE AID.

North State Baptists Making a Fight on the State University.

Raleigh, N. C., August 7.—(Special)—The executive committee of the State Farmers' Alliance is called to meet here next Monday to prepare reports and outline business for the annual alliance meeting at Cary the next day. Ben Tillman or Congressman Sibley will deliver an address during the convention.

The Baptists are again discussing at the session of each of their many associations the question of state aid to the university, and each association will be forced to go on record. The matter is to be carried into politics, it is alleged. The man who is leading the fight told the legislative committee on education that he would put the question before the people.

The great annual yearly meeting of friends began today at High Point. Quite a number of people from the western states are in attendance.

A report made today shows that North Carolina has 1,214 convicts. The number is now smaller than at any other season of the year. The semi-annual inspection of all the convict camps began today. Four of these are on farms leased by the state.

The grand encampment of Odd Fellows in Charlotte began today.

Parton, of the Waldensian colony in Burke county, writes that soon some more families will come from Italy and join the colony. There is a factory, the operatives in which are Waldensians, which does not pay, and it will be moved to another point.

Fine rats fell last night and broke the drought in the Piedmont section.

Today \$27,000, the balance of the direct tax of \$40,000 which was levied on the United States several years ago, was turned over to the public school funds. In future all payments will be made on the general fund, but applications must be made as heretofore to the executive department and approved by the governor.

The governor appoints as delegates to the "waltz-swing" national convention at Detroit August 29th, Rev. R. W. Boyd, S. W. Read, A. G. Pankins, Mrs. Lila Ripley and Mrs. Fanny Hayes.

Governor Carr cannot attend the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National military parks and appendices to the battlefields of Chickamauga, W. L. J. G. Hall, D. F. Baird and Isaac, E. Bailey, all of whom were in the battles also John P. Liley, who takes the place of his father, Colonel Clinton A. Liley, United States army, who could not attend.

ONE DEAD.

Raleigh, N. C., August 7.—E. W. Durham, one of the passengers in the caboose of the freight train at Haw river, which was telescoped by the firemen's special train, died today. His legs were broken and his spine injured. His brother, J. W. Durham, had a bad fracture of the rear of his skull, but will recover. Both are residents of Chappell Hill.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS CONFER.

They Discuss the Situation and Arrange To Give Assistance.

Washington, August 7.—Senator Charles R. Faulkner, of West Virginia, chairman of the democratic congressional committee; Hon. Chuncey R. Black, of Pennsylvania, president of the National League of Democratic Clubs; Lawrence G. White, of Washington, secretary of both organizations, and several other democratic workers met in Washington today for the purpose of devising means to help the party in those states which held elections this fall. The situation in each state was discussed, and it was arranged to assist the democratic campaign committee in each through the organization of league clubs and in other ways. The present strained situation in Maryland was taken up and an agreement reached that every possible should be done to bring together the working factions of the party in that state during the coming campaign and to make earnest efforts to organize campaign clubs to stimulate interest in the success of the ticket nominated in Baltimore.

TO ARREST THE POSTOFFICE THIEVES.

Montreal, August 7.—It is almost certain that the postoffice thieves, Killoran, Allen and Russell, who held up the mail at the Ludlow street jail, New York, city, and escaped to Canada, are at Sorel Island, a short distance below Montreal, in company with a band of smugglers. The secretary of the treasury department sent this interesting item to the chief of police at Three Rivers and asked his advice in capturing the three fugitives. The chief telegraphed that he would leave immediately for Sorel Island, where he would institute a thorough search. Photographs of the three men were mailed to Three Rivers today. An organized band of burglars are known to have their rendezvous in that vicinity, but the authorities have never been able to capture them.

EVIDENCE AGAINST HOLMES.

Chicago Hotel Clerk Says Holmes Is the "Mysterious Hatch."

Chicago, August 7.—F. B. Little, night clerk at the Grand hotel here, has identified the woman who was a guest at the West End hotel October 8th with Holmes, the "Mysterious Hatch" referred to by Holmes as having had the final custody of the children Holmes at that time was Mrs. Pielzel. Little says Holmes kept close prisoners during their stay at the hotel. He identified a picture of Holmes as that of the woman who was anxious to keep the existence of her little prisoners a secret. Detective Geier, of Philadelphia, has also traced Holmes to the hotel on that date.

ACCIDENT TO A TORPEDO BOAT.

London, August 7.—The Portsmouth Mail says that after a run of one of the torpedo boat destroyers last week, on which occasion the prince of Wales and the duke of York were on the boat, it was discovered a few minutes after their royal highnesses had landed, that the furnace crown was badly cracked. When the crack had occurred when the boat was at full speed her boiler would have burst.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the boat was the Charger, and that the break occurred last Thursday. There were a number of distinguished officers on board of her at the time. When driven at full speed the boat made 20 knots an hour. Gun trials were to have been made aboard of her on the day the accident occurred, but they were postponed.

A CHICAGO HOTEL CLERK.

Is the "Mysterious Hatch."

Chicago, August 7.—F. B. Little, night clerk at the Grand hotel here, has identified the woman who was a guest at the West End hotel October 8th with Holmes, the "Mysterious Hatch" referred to by Holmes as having had the final custody of the children Holmes at that time was Mrs. Pielzel. Little says Holmes kept close prisoners during their stay at the hotel. He identified a picture of Holmes as that of the woman who was anxious to keep the existence of her little prisoners a secret. Detective Geier, of Philadelphia, has also traced Holmes to the hotel on that date.

ACCIDENT TO A TORPEDO BOAT.

London, August 7.—The Portsmouth Mail

ASKS FOR DIVORCE

Mrs. J. J. Brown, of Chattanooga, Brings Suit Against Her Husband.

THE CASE CAUSES A SENSATION

Brown Was Too Fond of Women Not of His Own Family—A Bank Attaches His Property.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 7.—(Special) Trouble, great stacks of trouble, swooped down like a thunder cloud and enveloped the fortunes of J. J. Brown, a prominent merchant and alderman from the sixth ward, today.

To begin with, his wife, Mrs. Henrietta Brown, whom he married at Marietta on October 25, 1871, since which time they have been living in Chattanooga, filed a suit for divorce. The paper has been in chancery court for several days. Mr. Brown begged her with tears in his eyes to withdraw it, but she would not.

It is the raciest divorce bill filed here for a decade. The wife charges her husband with half the crimes in the decalogue. She alleges that he has at divers times and places been intimate with lewd women; that such reports had come to her ears, but that she had not believed them until May 7th last, upon which date she attended a picnic at Lafayette, Ga., where the defendant is alleged to have carried two women of questionable character, named Allie Blackford and Ada Burke, and that defendant afterwards took the former woman unto himself as his mistress, even going so far, she alleges, as to take the woman into his home on the night of June 1st, from which place she did not depart until the

fall.

In these habits, Mrs. Brown alleges that her husband has gone from bad to worse, and become at last so completely infatuated with bad women as to entirely neglect his wife and several lovely daughters, having failed for a long time to give them more than the bare necessities of life.

Furthermore, she alleges that her husband has treated her cruelly and upon one occasion treated her so that she was compelled to leap through the window and flee for her life.

As if this was not enough trouble for one day, the Chattanooga Savings bank, hearing of the bill filed, themselves entered suit and prayed for an attachment on all of the defendant's property, which is of considerable value, and prayed that a receiver be appointed to sell same for the purpose of protecting the bank on notes it holds against Brown, alleging that he was preparing to fraudulently dispose of said property. The family is prominent and the affair is a great sensation, particularly as it was entirely unexpected.

PATTON'S PLANS ACCEPTED.

A Chattanooga Architect Is the Successful Man—Neighbors Fight.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 7.—(Special) L. M. Patton, a Chattanooga architect, has been notified that his plans were adopted today by the state penitentiary commission for the new penitentiary to be erected near Harriman, which is to have 800 cells and is to cost \$300,000.

George Plumlee and Dave Hartman live just across the river. They are farmers and their farms adjoin. Each man raises hogs. Plumlee's hogs got in Hartman's field. Hartman went out with a shotgun to kill them. Plumlee ran to prevent them being killed. The two men met and fought. Plumlee beat Hartman nearly to death. His condition is serious. Plumlee was bound over to court.

A reward of \$100 is offered for the arrest of Hugh McNulty, the society youth who swindled his friends and employer, L. D. Drewery, a few weeks ago.

KILLED AT A MELON FESTIVAL.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 7.—Joe Asquith, aged twenty-three, was killed by Harmon Michaels, aged sixteen, at a watermelon festival in this city tonight. They, with other young men, were throwing melons at each other. Asquith became fatigued and ran into a group of men and they quarreled. Fine rats fell last night and broke the drought in the Piedmont section.

Today \$27,000, the balance of the direct tax of \$40,000 which was levied on the United States several years ago, was turned over to the public school funds. In future all payments will be made on the general fund, but applications must be made as heretofore to the executive department and approved by the governor.

The governor appoints as delegates to the "waltz-swing" national convention at Detroit August 29th, Rev. R. W. Boyd, S. W. Read, A. G. Pankins, Mrs. Lila Ripley and Mrs. Fanny Hayes.

Governor Carr cannot attend the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National military parks and appendices to the battlefields of Chickamauga, W. L. J. G. Hall, D. F. Baird and Isaac, E. Bailey, all of whom were in the battles also John P. Liley, who takes the place of his father, Colonel Clinton A. Liley, United States army, who could not attend.

ONE DEAD.

Raleigh, N. C., August 7.—E. W. Durham, one of the passengers in the caboose of the freight train at Haw river, which was telescoped by the firemen's special train, died today. His legs were broken and his spine injured. His brother, J. W. Durham, had a bad fracture of the rear of his skull, but will recover. Both are residents of Chappell Hill.

THE FIGHT STILL AT LARGE.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 7.—The executive committee of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association held an all-day session today. They refuse to give out anything for publication other than that the boycott will be continued over the Louisville and Nashville railroad. President Leigh will reply to the recent interview with Vice President Knott, of the Louisville and Nashville.

CLEARING HOUSE AT KNOXVILLE.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 7.—The Knoxville Clearing House Association was organized by the bankers of this city today. H. T. Ault was elected president; W. S. Shields, vice president, and E. C. Oates, cashier.

NAVAL EVOLUTIONS.

Greatest Programme Ever Attempted in This Country.

Washington, August 7.—The inauguration of a series of naval evolutions and strategic maneuvers greater than ever attempted before in this country was marked today by the departure of the cruisers New York, Montgomery and Cincinnati from New York to Newport. For the next two months these vessels, with several others belonging to the north Atlantic squadron, will execute a marine programme, extending from Hampton Roads to the Azores, which will include a strategic attack on New York and the working out of a number of problems prepared by the naval war college.

On their arrival at Newport, the vessels which left New York today will be joined by the Raleigh and the dispatch boat Dolphin. Evolutions in naval tactics will be the business of Admiral Biddle's fleet and these will extend to Portland, Me. Secretary Herreshoff will probably accompany the fleet for that distance.

The battleship Texas will be placed in commission August 15th and will join the squadron immediately thereafter. If the Columbia proves to have sustained no injury from her recent docking experience at Southampton, she also will be sent to join Admiral Biddle when he comes out of the dry dock at Brooklyn. The cruiser Monocacy will go to Newport in a few days, and it is possible that the monitor Amphitrite will follow. If the battleship Maine is completed in time, she, too, will be added to the fleet.

The programme of evolution has not been fully prepared, but it will be necessarily kept secret in order to carry out the intention of the admiral and the officers at the war college to conduct a campaign such as would prevail during a war with foreign vessels endeavoring to capture cities along the Atlantic coast.

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The Party Who Gave Will Green's Movements Away Is Keeping Quiet, but He Wants To Share the Reward.

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Another argument over the different methods supposed by Holmes in doing numerous victims. Mrs. Lieutenant Walker, while sitting in the room & Co.'s jewelry store on street. All day he shut and Williams put it into his pocket. He then left the door shut just as he would tell him who is about to be smothered.

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Has Been Named by Senator Hill and Eastern Democrats for President.

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What He Said with Reference to His Boom for the Presidency.

SAYS HILL HAS NOT GIVEN UP THE PLUM

Intimates That Is a Scheme on the Part of David B. To Turn the Eyes of the People to the West.

A presidential boom centered in Atlanta yesterday.

While Colonel William R. Morrison sat as commissioner and listened to the tedious testimony regarding fruit rates, his name was heralded throughout the north and west as the man who will don Grover's toga in the year 1896.

It was not until he was informed by a representative of The Constitution, just after the adjournment of the session, that he knew of the announcement that he had been named by eastern democrats headed by Senator David B. Hill and the Chicago dailies as probable presidential timber.

He looked up quietly in pleasant surprise.

"Ah! They're firing at me, are they? Well, now, I had never thought of myself as president. I see—Hill is a man of shrewd parts. Wants a western man, does he, and wants that man to be me? He hopes to keep the people guessing until he can combine his forces and march out with a strong front."

Then Colonel Morrison went on to discuss the general condition of the country and show that it was too far off to speculate with any degree of certainty in regard to the presidency.

His Home Boom.

The Morrison boom struck Illinois after his departure for Georgia and the commissioner has been in Atlanta during the sweep of his tidal wave over the west.

Before this his name has been casually mentioned in connection with the campaign of 1896, but it had taken no decisive turn until the statement credited to Senator Hill came out that the democrats should nominate a western man and that William R. Morrison measured up to all demands of democracy.

This remark is said to have been made by Senator Hill a few days ago in the presence of a number of politicians during a discussion of the coming campaign and the probable candidates. It is said that Mr. Hill explained his remark that a western man is necessary for the reason that under the present mangled condition of the New York democracy and because of other conditions it would be impossible for the clashing forces together and unify them in sentiment. No man, he said, from New York under existing conditions could draw out the entire democratic vote.

This general claim is made in regard to the political conditions in the empire state, that the antagonism of the factions there is too marked to hope for reconciliation through the naming of any one man from that state as a candidate for president. It is reported that Senator Hill is convinced of the fact that neither he nor Mr. Whitney could hope to accomplish this as for himself he has determined to abandon all hope for the presidential nomination and bide his time until a more convenient season. With this realization of the situation in view, Mr. Hill has reached the conclusion, so it is said, that a western man is the only solution to the question of bringing out the full and undivided vote of his state in spite of the claim of some of his conferees that New York could easily unite upon Whitney or Lamont.

Stirred Up His Supporters. This boom of Mr. Morrison has taken definite shape among politicians of the west. With reference to his candidacy in an interview in The Times-Herald, one of his foremost friends is reported as saying:

"While of course my evidence will be entirely partisan and upon one side," said this man today, "I can bear witness to the fact that William R. Morrison is right at the front in the race for the presidential nomination. Senator Hill is not the only democratic leader who believes that the nominee of the party should hail from the west. Mr. Morrison is the most available westerner in the party. He is the man who can solidify the west and command the support of the solid south. At the same time his record is such as to command the confidence of the east. Mr. Morrison is pre-eminently a sound money man. He never cast a vote for free coinage while in congress, and his unvarying course has been directly in line with the sound financial policies of all time. Not a particle of evidence can ever be produced to connect him with financial heresies of any nature from the days of greenbackism to the present time."

"It has been charged that he 'dodged' the financial issue in Illinois this summer when he should have been on the side of sound money. That charge is an injustice and can only be truthfully said against him or sustained by facts. When he went to Illinois last spring to look into the financial situation there resultant from the free silver convention he found that the administration people and the sound money men had resolved not to make a fight. They had given up at the very outset and determined to let the matter go by default, reserving their opposition until next year, when a trial would be presented. In view of this fact, and the national situation, Mr. Morrison did not feel called upon to undertake a campaign by himself, so he simply followed the lead of men who were managing the sound money interests and kept quiet. There is no question as to Mr. Morrison securing the solid Illinois delegation in the next convention. The state convention will not declare for sound money, but will take a stand for sound money. Mr. Morrison, and he will go into the national convention with a good plank to stand upon and a big and powerful delegation behind him."

"Mr. Morrison has always been popular in the south. He was one of the first men to extend the hand of welcome and fellowship to the men who came to congress from the south after the war, and they have not forgotten who honored the south when she had few friends of influence and a house packed with bitter and unrelenting enemies. His name is a household word among southern politicians. It was Mr. Morrison who diverted the attention of the country from sectionalism to the tariff, drawing the fire of the enemy from the weak spot and raising a new issue to occupy the minds of the people and give the democrats a fighting ground. He saw his party would be kept down for years by the weight of sectional opinion, smothered in the folds of the 'bloody shirt,' and he devised the tariff diversion. His position on the tariff will be acceptable to all advocates of reform in that line. He, therefore, fills two main requirements of a democratic candidate—to be acceptable to the south and west on the tariff and satisfy the requirements of the east on the financial question."

"The point has been raised whether he would be opposed by the administration forces in the convention. He is not particularly friendly with the president, but I

do not think the administration would make any fight on him as I think Mr. Cleveland will attempt to name his successor. With the friends of David B. Hill and of William C. Whitney, when the latter finds that he is not available, Mr. Morrison will have a great start in the convention."

Mr. Morrison Laughed.

I saw Mr. Morrison just after the testimony in the hearing over the fruit rates was closed yesterday afternoon, and he had started to the car with Major Edwin Fitzgerald and Colonel Henderson, of Knoxville.

The figure of Colonel Morrison is rather stooped with years, but he is still a schoolboy in disposition and gives a hearty round laugh at a joke.

He was evidently inclined to treat the mention of his name in connection with the hearing as a joke. There was an effort also at modest embarrassment when he learned of his hours.

"I had never thought of myself just exactly in such a position," he said. "They are shooting at random. If you ask me what I think, I do not hesitate to say that a western man would be a potent factor toward combining the estranged elements of the democratic party. A western man with the interests of the south at heart is the solution of this question. I say this with no personal motive or selfish interest, for the thought of securing the presidency is far removed from me at present."

The idea of Senator Hill is not bad. I agree with him in the theory that the best and most lasting peace can be accomplished and that there is more hope for success in democratic ranks should a strong man from the west be agreed upon."

It Was a Subterfuge. In what he said Colonel Morrison intimated that he thought Senator Hill was attempting to run off a kind of subterfuge by holding up a man from the west to notice, and staying the sentiment in New York until he could get his forces fixed. Senator Hill and Colonel Morrison have always been on friendly terms, "Mr. Hill wants the presidency himself," said Colonel Morrison. His tone and manner said: "I fear Hill has an eye for his own good. When the time comes and all conditions are ripe he will appear in all his glory. Just now he wants the New Yorkers to put on the soft pedal when it comes to his name in order that he may set his traps. He hopes to turn attention from Whitney or Lamont or from Cleveland, too, for that matter, before the sentiment of the east becomes crystallized. This once accomplished Mr. Hill could move westwardly and unhindered could accomplish much toward clinching his own campaign."

"Candidly, I say that it is too far off to speak definitely in regard to the presidency. For the party and its success I have the most sanguine hopes in spite of the general disorder. I think that today the party is as strong as it was four years ago and when the call comes it will present a solid phalanx to the enemy."

Shy on Money Talk.

Colonel Morrison deposited a small grip on the seat of the car and pulled out his glasses to read again the statement of Senator Hill.

He asked his position in regard to the financial question. "Do you care to talk about it?" he said. "I think there has been too much talk on this question. There is a question I consider of equal importance which has been seemingly lost sight of in this scramble over silver and gold."

"My position, however, is well known. I believe in sound money."

Why Hill Did It.

Colonel Morrison referred to the silver sentiment in the south and west. The fact that Hill had mentioned him for president, however, seemed uppermost in his mind, and he apparently could not dislodge it of the announcement of the New York nomination.

"Mr. Hill is very kind. His consideration calls for appreciation from me. I wish Mr. Hill well. I hope that his plan will materialize."

Colonel Morrison left for Piedmont, Ala., where the next session of the railway commission will be held.

TO BUILD A ROAD.

The County Commissioners Will Give Oak Grove a New Highway.

At a meeting of the county commissioners yesterday was decided that a new road should be opened in the Oak Grove district. This road will tap the Roswell road at the eleven-mile post and will make a close cut to the Long Island road, saving a saving of about one mile and a half. This road has been needed for some time, so the residents of Oak Grove say, but has never been ordered built on account of the opposition that the movement has received from certain quarters.

At the meeting yesterday many were present who opposed the opening of the road, and it was quite a breezy little debate that the two opposing sides entered. The matter was finally decided by the adoption and passing of resolutions allowing the road to be constructed.

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12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 8, 1895.

Three Great Democratic States.

The people of three of the mightiest
 democratic states in the republic assem-
 bled in convention to declare their will
 and to make plain their purpose have

spoken on the currency question. In
 Texas, in Mississippi and in Mis-
 souri the people met together in re-
 sponse to the official call of the
 democratic party. A terrible cry has gone
 up from them to the powers that be. But
 the cry was unheard. Strange idols

were built up for them to worship. In
 their midst the golden calf was erected.
 But they said one unto another, we will
 have none of these things. We will be-
 true to ourselves and to whomsoever is

true to us; and, so declaring, the mighty
 hosts of the democratic party met to-
 gether crying, woe to the Babylon that
 has been built up in Wall street. There
 was a call here and a call there, saying,
 as in the time of Isaiah: "Watchman,
 what of the night? Watchman, what
 of the night?" And the watchman said:

"The morning cometh and also the night;
 if ye will inquire, inquire yet! Return
 Come!"

Such, in part, is the message that the
 democratic people of the country have
 from the three conventions which have
 just spoken—conventions represent-
 ing the wishes and purposes of three
 great democratic states of the south.

Will this message be heeded? Will its
 full importance be taken into considera-
 tion? Time only can tell. Should such
 uncertain states as Iowa find it con-
 venient to declare through their demo-
 cratic voters in favor of the British
 gold standard, in the hope of receiving
 a substantial contribution for campaign
 purposes from the east, there would be a
 howl of joy from all the goldbug and
 cuckoo organs of the country, and yet
 Iowa has not cast a democratic electoral
 vote since the war.

But now when three solidly democratic
 states speak for the restoration of sil-
 ver the joy of the organs will be turned
 into lamentation.

Right here the question arises, how
 can the democrats of other states afford
 to alienate the democrats of such states
 as Texas, Mississippi and Missouri? Ever
 since the white people of the south have
 been released from the bondage of dis-
 franchisement—ever since they tore
 themselves loose from the humiliation of
 carpetbag rule—the three states of Tex-
 as, Mississippi and Missouri have helped
 to give the democratic party all the
 prestige that it has won. They have
 sent solid democratic delegations to con-
 gress and they have cast solid electoral
 votes for the democratic candidates for
 president.

Do those who are preaching about
 democratic harmony propose to consider
 these things, or do they propose, by in-
 sisting that the party shall endorse re-
 publican financial doctrines, to alienate
 the democratic voters of these solid
 southern states.

Democratic principles are plainly un-
 derstood by the party in the great demo-
 cratic states of Texas, Mississippi and
 Missouri, and he who runs may read.
 There will not be any doubt, hereafter,
 as to how the democratic voters of these
 states stand. They are for democratic
 principles. They are opposed to the
 British financial system. They are op-
 posed to toryism in any shape or form.
 They are opposed to republican legislation
 against silver. They are in favor of the
 prompt repeal of the law that demon-
 etized the white metal in the interest of
 the bondholders and money lenders of
 Europe. They are in favor of home rule.
 They are opposed to a third term. They
 believe in principles rather than in men.

Let it be borne in mind that these
 state conventions are not "irregular."
 They have not been called by silver men,
 as such, but the democrats met together
 in response to the official call of the
 party. In Mississippi they met to nomi-
 nate party candidates. In Texas and
 Missouri they were called together by
 the state executive committee of the
 party for the avowed purpose of making
 a definite declaration on the money ques-
 tion.

All three of these states are typical

southern and democratic states. Iowa
 is a typical republican state.

Bloomers and Bicycles.

In some quarters there is considerable
 opposition to bicycle riding as an exer-
 cise or a pastime for women.

Sifted down and carefully analyzed
 we believe that this opposition has been
 excited by the newspaper talk about the
 bloomer costumes which a few women
 are wearing in various localities,
 chiefly in the north and west. We fully
 sympathize with the opponents of the
 bloomer bicyclists. Such a costume is
 anything but pretty, and it is not need-
 ed and not wanted by the great major-
 ity of women. There is no danger
 of the spread of the bloomer fad. Women
 know that with their flowing skirts
 they look prettier and more graceful
 when they are riding bicycles than they
 would look in the awkward and unsightly
 bloomer rig. For this reason alone,
 if for no other, they will not do so unless
 compelled by return postage.

The careful reader will be surprised
 to see that in this declaration, written
 on the 8th of September, 1888, Mr.
 Cleveland fully and completely admits
 the contention of the bimetallists that
 a contracted currency hurts business,
 destroys enterprise and "produces an
 absolute and enforced stoppage of em-
 ployment and wages."

Nevertheless, he turns away with con-
 tempt from his own teachings, and has
 brought all the power of his office and
 his personal influence to bear to pro-
 mote and perpetuate the British gold
 standard, which has driven silver out of
 our currency as primary money.

Does our correspondent need any
 further answer to his question?

is located in the channels of trade and
 business. In these channels enterprise and
 activity which free and ready money among
 the people produces is to be found that op-
 portunity for labor and employment, and
 that impetus to business and production
 which bring in their train prosperity and
 wealth to our citizens in every station and vocation.
 New ventures, new investments in business
 and manufacture, the construction of new
 and important works and the enlargement
 of enterprises already established and
 largely upon obtaining loans upon easy
 terms with fair security, and all these
 things are stimulated by an abundant vol-
 ume of circulating medium. Even the
 harvested grain of the farmer remains
 without a market unless money is forth-
 coming for its movement and transportation
 to the seaboard.

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The Georgia Melon in the Northwest.

"There is a tragedy or a comedy in
 every Georgia watermelon."

This remark was recently made by
 one of the largest fruit dealers in Chi-
 cago. He meant that the shippers in
 Georgia never know whether their melons
 would bring them a cash return or a
 liability. Many car loads of melons this
 summer have not paid freight charges
 and were left on the hands of the rail-
 way companies to dispose of. Other
 kinds of fruit are cheap and Georgia is
 a long distance from the markets and
 freight charges are high. The commis-
 sion merchants have made very little.

In one instance a merchant sent the
 shipper \$10 for 8,000 melons, and re-
 ceived a letter of thanks, the corre-
 spondent saying that on another consignment
 equally as large he was out of
 pocket for the freight. The fruit grow-
 ers of southeastern Missouri are fur-
 nishing many of the melons, and one
 man in that district shipped last week
 thirty-three car loads to Chicago. The
 Missouri shippers get from a cent and
 a half to four cents a piece for their
 melons, after all expenses are paid, and
 the Georgians are lucky when they get
 a cent for ten melons.

This brings up some interesting re-
 miniscences, and it emphasizes, also,
 that a great many intelligent people
 in this country are inclined to merge
 the cause in the man, to mistake the
 person for the principle. In carrying
 out the plans and purposes of the
 democratic party men are but instruments
 and tools. The question is not, who is
 the man? but, what does the man pro-
 pose to do? There is nothing more in-
 significant in politics than the mere per-
 sonality of candidates. Character
 stands for something because it stands
 for integrity, and integrity in politics
 means that the individual who is sup-
 posed to represent the party has the
 courage of his convictions, and proposes
 to carry out in good faith the principles
 which his party advocates and demands.

The Constitution was for Mr. Cleve-
 land in 1884 and 1888 because up to that
 time he had enunciated nothing but dem-
 onstrative views.

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Just Before the Convention.

The Constitution has already pub-
 lished numerous letters and editorials
 from the pen of Hon. Hoke Smith, who,
 during the years 1890 and 1891, earnestly
 advocated the free coinage of both
 gold and silver through the columns of
 his Atlanta paper. At that time it was
 emphasized that he wrote all of the
 financial editorials appearing in his paper
 and, he seemed to be so well pleased
 with them that he wanted his author-
 ship generally known. Mr. Smith was
 not an infant at the time and if anybody
 had told him that he would have plead
 "the baby act" on any of his efforts dur-
 ing these two fruitful years he would
 have been justly indignant.

But Mr. Smith was two years older in
 1892 than he was in 1890, when he wrote
 his famous free coinage letter, and so
 earnestly favored an expansion of the
 currency that he wanted the government
 to issue dollars redeemable in hickory
 nuts, buckeyes, wheat, cotton and other
 non-perishable products.

Mr. Cleveland was nominated for the
 presidential term which he is now fill-
 ing in 1892. The campaign for his nomi-
 nation was inaugurated in 1891 and at
 the beginning of the following year it
 was in full blast. At that time Mr.
 Smith was earnestly advocating the
 nomination of Mr. Cleveland and was
 doing his utmost to secure a Cleveland
 delegation from Georgia. Naturally Mr.
 Cleveland's currency views stood in the
 way, but Mr. Smith disposed of that
 with a wave of his hand and announced
 in behalf of Mr. Cleveland that he was
 as much in favor of silver as anybody
 could desire, and to substantiate it Mr.
 Smith pointed to his own record—that
 of Mr. Smith as proprietor of The Journal
 as evidence of the fact that as a silver
 man he could speak for Mr. Cleve-
 land.

These were democratic sentiments,
 and they were followed two years later
 by a declaration warning "all office
 holders under the general government
 in attempts to control political move-
 ments in their localities." This was in
 the shape of an order to heads of de-
 partments, and in the course of it Mr.
 Cleveland made the following observa-
 tions that are as true now as they were
 then:

Office holders are the agents of the people,
 not their masters. Not only are they
 the time and labor due to the government,
 but they should scrupulously avoid, in
 their political action as well as in their
 official duty, offending by a display of obtrusive
 personalism, their neighbors who have
 relations with them in public offices.
 They have no right, as office holders,
 to dictate the political action of their
 associates, or to throttle freedom of
 action within party lines, by methods and
 practices which pervert every useful and
 justifiable purpose of party organization.

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Office holders are the agents of the people,
 not their masters. Not only are they
 the time and labor due to the government,
 but they should scrupulously avoid, in
 their political action as well as in their
 official duty, offending by a display of obtrusive
 personalism, their neighbors who have
 relations with them in public offices.
 They have no right, as office holders,
 to dictate the political action of their
 associates, or to throttle freedom of
 action within party lines, by methods and
 practices which pervert every useful and
 justifiable purpose of party organization.

These were democratic sentiments,
 and they were followed two years later
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THE MYTH OF MYERS

Brown Allen, the Mysterious Murderer, at Last Located.

SOME STARTLING EVIDENCE FOUND

Attorney Moyers Brings Out Sensational Affidavits in the Case.

HOW BROWN ALLEN MADE HIS ESCAPE

The Hearing for the New Trial Will Be Held Tomorrow Before Judge Hart. Details of This Evidence.

Evidence of a startling nature came to light in the Myers case yesterday morning. Brown Allen, the supposed myth, seems to have materialized.

The cunning villain with the black mustache and pointed patent leathers, whose subtle and irresistible power is said to have led Will Myers into the murder of Forrest L. Crowley, has been at last located, if the testimony of reliable men is to be taken.

This evidence will be produced when the hearing of the new trial of Myers comes up at Union Point before Judge John C. Hart tomorrow morning and it will have its full effect.

There was a smile of serene satisfaction upon the countenance of Colonel William T. Myers yesterday for he realized that it was the strongest stroke and the most accurate evidence brought out by the defense since the tragedy of Westwood park. He realized, too, that the popular belief concerning this Brown Allen would be turned when the full facts became known; that he could at last answer the question "Where is Brown Allen and what became of him?"

Regarded Incredible.

There were many things that went to show before this that the story of Myers when captured and afterwards released when he reached Atlanta was incredible. Myers first saw this man standing in a store on Marietta street. The man was once looking with a black mustache. He spoke to Myers. Myers was pleased with this address. The man proposed a car ride. They took the Innman park car. At the park a pretty girl appeared whom the man who had given his name as Brown Allen introduced to Myers. The girl was pleasant. Myers afterwards saw her near Fonce de Leon. He was in a compromising position at the time when suddenly Brown Allen appeared and announced in anger that the girl was his sister. He shot at Myers twice.

After that the man had a fascinating influence over the boy. From what Myers said it was the power of a hypnotist. The boy was directed to go to Roswell, entice Forrest Crowley down and drive to Westwood park. All this he did. Brown Allen met the buggy at the park and walked away with Crowley. In a few moments Myers, who remained holding the horse, heard shots; then, excited and breathless, Brown Allen ran up, ordered the boy to "drive like hell," threw a pocket-book at his feet and said he had that for his trouble. At the street car line Brown Allen got out when Myers drove back to town.

This was the character and record of the marvelous and mysterious man whom Myers said was responsible for the murder.

Upon want of evidence to sustain the story, except the testimony of a street car conductor and motorman who corroborated the statement that a man got on their car the day and time of the murder at Westview cemetery terminus, this theory of the case received popular discredit.

Brown Allen has become a national character. His name has become the accepted synonym for a myth.

But the recent discoveries of Attorney Moyers seems to shatter this accepted version.

The story is most remarkable.

A Conductor's Evidence.

Two important affidavits have been secured by Mr. Moyers. They tell the tale of the escape of Brown Allen.

Conductor H. B. Troutman, of the Georgia Southern and Florida, and the porter of the sleeping car on his train, bring forth the new testimony.

John R. Ellis, an Atlanta traveling man, practically corroborates the conductor's story.

It was on their train, they say, that Brown Allen took his flight. It was in September just after the murder of Forrest Crowley that a white man about the age of twenty-five or thirty boarded their train about a mile from Macon. He was excited and nervous but did not hesitate to give his name as Brown Allen.

But the affidavit of the conductor is explicit. It was made in Macon before A. L. Anderson.

What the Conductors Say.

The points of coincidence in the conductor's evidence make a strong showing for the defense. The affidavit says:

"Bibb County—Personally appeared before me H. B. Troutman, who, on oath, says he is a conductor on the Georgia Southern and Florida, running between Macon, Ga., and Palatka, Fla.; that shortly after the murder of Forrest Crowley, when Myers has been convicted, on a certain night between the 19th and 20th of September, a young white man, apparently between the ages of twenty-five and thirty, giving his name as Brown Allen, boarded the Georgia Southern train, leaving Macon between 10 and 11 o'clock at the Central railroad junction, about one mile from the union depot. He applied to deposit on the Central and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, and his white manner was so excited and restless that it aroused considerable suspicion in my depositant at that time.

"Depositor never communicated this information either to defendant's counsel or to any one else who would have been likely to divulge the same to them or to defendant until the present time, never having thought of its incident in connection with the murder of Crowley, and defendant further says that he is neither related to defendant or any of his counsel, or to any one else interested in the above stated case, and has no interest in the outcome, and that he makes this affidavit simply because it is his desire to aid in bringing all facts which may bear upon the case to light and for the purpose of aiding in doing justice to all parties."

"Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of August, 1895.

"ROBERT B. FLOURNOY.

"A. L. ANDERSON.
Notary Public Bibb County."

Have Good Characters.

An affidavit will also be brought out at the hearing for the new trial tomorrow showing that the conductor and porter have good reputations for veracity.

Following is one to that effect:

"Bibb County—Personally appeared before me W. M. Craven, who, on oath, says he is in the employ of the Georgia Southern and Florida road; that he holds the position of master of transportation and has held same for some time.

"Depositor further says that he is well and personally acquainted with H. B. Troutman, a conductor on said road, and that he is also well acquainted with Robert B. Flournoy, a porter on a sleeping car on said Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, and that he knows both the above named parties to be honest, truthful men and that they are in good standing with the said Georgia Southern and Florida railroad."

"Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of August, 1895.

"W. M. CRAVEN.

"Notary Public Bibb County."

Will Leave Tomorrow.

All the attorneys interested in the case will leave tomorrow morning for Union Point, where the case will be argued before Judge Hart.

Recent developments have strengthened Colonel Moyers' hopes for a new trial. Col. Glenn and Solicitor Hill are equally confident that the motion will not be granted.

Free for the Week.

All boys and girls under sixteen arriving at Lakewood on cars leaving Atlanta at 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 o'clock a.m. will ride around the lake on the steamboat. Those arriving on cars leaving 10:30, 11:30, 10:30, 11:30 and 12:30 p.m. will be given a free ride home. Take your choice. Be sure to take the right car.

LAKEWOOD PARK CO.

Aug 5-7

The best gentleman's \$9 gold watch in the world.

MAIER & BERKELE

31 Whitehall Street.

no interest in the same, and that he merely makes this affidavit because of his desire that all the facts and circumstances which might bear upon the same be brought to light and that full justice be done to all parties.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of August, 1895.

"A. L. ANDERSON.
Notary Public of Bibb County, Ga."

Talked Over the Case.

That the conductor was not silent in regard to the occurrence is shown by a paper sworn to by Mr. J. R. Ellis, of this city.

Mr. Ellis is well known among the traveling fraternity.

This affidavit avers:

"I, Fulton County, personally came J. R. Ellis, traveling salesman for Household & Son, who resides at 33 Capitol avenue, who says on oath: That one or two days after the killing of Forrest Crowley in the fall of 1894, was on the Georgia Southern and Florida train below Macon en route to Atlanta from Florida. I was reading and discussing about the killing of Crowley when the conductor, who was well known to me, came and sat down beside me and entered into a conversation with me on the subject. He said that the night before, the man Brown Allen had boarded his train at Atlanta Junction, rear Macon, and gone down with him on his down trip; that he had a ticket from Atlanta to Palatka, but did not go to Palatka, having gotten off at Lake City. He said that the man gave his name as Brown Allen to him and the train porter also said that he was a man of a peculiar or nervous manner and told them that he was in trouble. He described the man as rather a young man, of dark complexion, with a black mustache.

"Deponent says that he never told the defendant or his conduct of this matter, and that he is moved to do so solely from a desire to help in the matter. He has intended to notify defendant's counsel before it has got here to fore whenever he has been in the city.

"Deponent further says that he cannot now recall the name of the conductor, although he knows him well. He is of middle age, rather small in size, formerly in the employ of the Central railroad.

J. R. ELLIS.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 30th day of July, 1895.

WILLIAM BURCKLE.

Notary Public Fulton County, Ga."

The Porter Saw Him Too.

The sleeping car porter saw Brown Allen too.

He told the porter he was in trouble. He offered to pay the porter to help him out of his difficulty, and the porter said he would come to his assistance on points on the line.

He was restless and nervous. The porter hid him away in a linen chest. Brown Allen got off at Lake City, although he had bought a ticket to Palatka. All this the porter tells in the following interesting affidavit:

"Bibb County—Personally appeared before me Robert B. Flournoy, who on oath says he is a porter for the sleeping car, engaged as a porter on the sleeping car between Macon, Ga., and Palatka, Fla.; on the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad; that between the 19th and 22d of September, 1894, while acting in that capacity, a man boarded the train on which he was engaged, at Central railroad junction, about one mile from the union depot, Macon, Ga., and was very nervous and frightened, stating to deponent that he was in trouble and asking him if he could tell him what telegraph stations were open during the night on the Georgia Southern road, and where the junction points were on said road; and said deponent in he could not conceal him while passing through such telegraph stations and junction points, giving him 50 cents to pay through in safety. His manner appeared so suspicious to deponent that he asked him his name, and the man gave his name as Brown Allen, stating that he was in trouble, and if any one boarded the train for the purpose of arresting him, he wanted deponent to deny to have seen him or else tell them that he had left the train. Deponent was finally compelled to allow the man to conceal himself in a linen closet on the sleeper where he remained while passing Valdosta, Ga., and several other points between there and Lake City, Fla. He gave deponent forty-five (45) cents in money and a small diamond scarf pin for aiding him.

"In severing my connection with your honorable body, with which I have been so long and satisfactorily connected, I extend my best wishes for the continued success of the commission, and stand ready to give any information in my power at any time to my friends, especially to my regular and secretary, to take effect at the earliest opportunity.

"Believing that I can improve my financial condition by devoting my time to other interests, respectively, to my regular and secretary, to take effect at the earliest opportunity.

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IT IS ALMOST READY

Nearly All the Buildings at the Exposition Grounds Completed.

WILL BE READY BEFORE SEPTEMBER 18

Review of the Works as It Is Going on at the Grounds—The Lake Will Be Ready in Good Time.

The exposition is practically ready for the opening, so far as the grounds and the exposition buildings proper are concerned. There is about three weeks' work to be done on the administration building, and about the same amount on the auditorium, and it will take about thirty days to fill the lakes, one of which is already half full. Other buildings to be erected by state governments and concessionaires are under way, and on some the contracts are only just let, but these are mostly small structures, which can be put up in a hurry.

The exposition company's part of the work is really done. Contracts have been let for state buildings of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and some little surprise is expressed that Illinois is so slow in getting to work on their buildings. The commissioner has been here, however, and doubtless has plans in the hands of contractors. Work was begun today on the California building, and it will doubtless be ready before the opening. The Alabama building is well advanced, and is likely to be completed before the end of the month. The Georgia Manufacturers' Association has its building up, and the sides and roof closed in. The interior will doubtless be finished in two weeks. The exhibits in this building will include only the products of Georgia factories, and Secretary T. H. Martin, of the association, tells me that the canvas for exhibits dedicated to Georgia, which was a revelation to those supposed to be versed in the industrial progress of the state. This building and its contents will have a popular interest for the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which has about decided to come to Atlanta this fall.

In all about fifteen states will be represented here, and of these the following have buildings: Georgia, Alabama, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and the following will have exhibits in the exposition buildings, but will not have buildings of their own: Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas, Maryland and possibly Colorado. Besides these collective exhibits there will be individual exhibits from almost every state in the union, I neglected to say above that the Georgia building is about done. In this structure perhaps the most interesting exhibit will be that of the Georgia division of technology. Dr. Hopkins, the president of that institution, has arranged to have a detail of the students from the machine shops work on various articles of wood, iron, steel and brass. The state educational department will also have a very fine exhibit.

Another exhibit which really takes the place of a state building is that of the Plant system of railways and steamships. Mr. H. H. Felt, the head of the great system, has taken a personal interest in the matter and has lavished a great deal of money upon the exhibit. The system is done, and the installation of exhibits will begin in a few days.

The exhibit of the Southern railway will be very attractive. It is housed in an octagonal building, surmounted by a dome, decked with an exterior covering of aluminum staff. The texture of the clay is of a high class of ornamentation. The pilasters of various gables will be covered with bas relief, showing the progress of transportation facilities within the last three-quarters of a century. On one side is a representation of a stage coach, drawing up to an inn. On the other is a modern vestibuled train and high-speed locomotive. Inside the building will be a collection of architects' drawings showing all the principal railroads in America. This is a collection of great value, loaned by Mr. Bradford L. Gilbert, supervising architect of the exposition.

Other railroads will make exhibits in the exposition building. Among these are the Seaboard Air-Line, the Cotton Belt route, the Southern Pacific railway and the Atlantic Coast line. The Louisville and Nashville railway will have a fine exhibit from the state of Tennessee.

The United States government buildings is about done, and the various departments are rushing in exhibits. Twenty-five carloads have been received from Washington within the past week and twenty more are expected tomorrow. Commander Train, of the United States navy, is on the grounds preparing for the installation of the naval exhibit. This with the exhibit of the war department will make up the whole of the armament, which covers 100,000 square feet. Dr. David T. Dix, chief of the department of mines, has about completed the collection of exhibits, and will begin installation within a few days.

Professor E. W. Clarke, who represents the interior department on the government board, is here and will remain here until October superintending the installation of the interior department. Mr. Parker and Mr. Ravenel, representing the forestry department and the fisheries commission, are also on the grounds preparing to install their exhibits.

One of the busiest places is machinery hall, where foundations are being put in for all sorts of machinery. Some very heavy machinery from electric companies and other exhibitors has arrived, and will be put in place as soon as the foundations are ready. Day and night work is in progress, and the great hall, the center of the machinery hall, and its connection with the lake, through this source the big Worthington pumps, with a capacity double that of the Atlanta waterworks, are to draw the water supply for the electric fountain. Luther Stieringer, designer of the electrical fountain at the world's fair, has done the same work for this exposition, and is superintending the erection of the machinery. The overhead number is done, and the pipes are to be put in shortly. There will be nineteen offices, with seven to ten jets each, in this fountain.

Prominent Physician Praised

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The celebrated J. FRANCIS BOURNS, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., who has for many years been connected with the Orphanage Corporation of that city, says with reference to

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"Having thoroughly tested, in my practice as a physician, the alternative action of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I view it as of unequal excellence"—J. FRANCIS BOURNS, 1033 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

and the design includes four forms of water—the solid stream 100 feet high, the geyser, spray and fork bank.

The electrical exhibit will include the work of the electrical companies and installation has already begun. The Bell Telephone Company is busy putting in an exchange. There will also be a Gamewell fire and police alarm, with an auxiliary fire alarm running through all the buildings. The police and fire departments will be well nigh perfect, and are already in partial operation.

The show which has been promising from the start is rapidly becoming a reality. The buildings for the Mexican village are about done, and a number of structures have taken shape on the heights within the past ten days. They go up so rapidly that it is hard to keep account of them.

On Monday President Collier received a telegram from State Salter, finally closing the contract for Buffalo Bill's Wild West show. This was the result of a conference at Buffalo between Salter, Cody and Bailey. Mr. Bailey, besides managing the big Barnum & Bailey circus, has a third interest in Buffalo Bill's Wild West show.

CALIFORNIA'S SHOW.

Mr. E. A. Gorman Tells What State Will Do at Atlanta.

Mr. J. A. Gorman, manager of the California state building, has just returned from California, where he and Mrs. S. C. Dooley have canvassed the entire state in connection with California's exhibit at the Atlanta exposition, and report most favorable results of their trip.

Mr. Gorman, who represents the syndicate for which Mrs. Dooley has a concession, has notified Mr. Frank Wiggins, superintendent of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce, to begin at once shipping material for the exhibit in this building.

Some few days' delay was caused by getting lumber from the mill, but the lumber is here and will be on the ground today.

"California proposes to maintain an exhibit equal if not better than the exhibit in Chicago, and I am sure they are going to participate during the exposition the citrus fruits of California; and the mere fact that the Los Angeles chamber of commerce has taken hold is in itself a guarantee of an exhibit second to none at the exposition, as their long standing experience in exhibitions gives them the confidence of the entire state of California. They have now prepared a very fine exhibit and are working night and day with a large force to increase the exhibit double its present size."

"I have here a little idea of the magnitude of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce, it is considered by all to be the largest and the most complete free exhibit of the natural resources of any country that is maintained anywhere in the world. This exhibit will be brought to Atlanta with many additions, including the beautiful orange tower that attracted so much attention at their citrus fair this year.

"The city of Los Angeles and south California are at present establishing a band to play in the California state building during the exposition. California, as usual, will not be outdone by any state in the union, and she has always had the reputation of doing everything by wholes and not by halves, and she in this case will attempt to outdo herself. Tourists from all over the world say that it is the grandest thing of the kind they have ever seen.

"The building will be a typical California building, built on the old mission style, which is a facsimile of Santa Barbara mission.

"Work on the building will be commenced right away and pushed to a finish as rapidly as the workmen can put it up.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HERE.

Several Members of the Government Board Are in the City.

An advance party of the members of the government board have reached the city and are at the Aragon. The party consists of Messrs. Street, R. C. and Dooley, of the Department of Justice; F. W. Clarke and W. J. Yasch, of the interior department; W. I. Adams, secretary of the board, with his assistants, Mr. O'Leary and Mr. Barnes; Commander C. J. Train, of the navy, with two assistants, and Mr. Reeves, of the fish commission.

This party of gentlemen is the first to arrive and they will be followed by others of the government board in a few days. A meeting of the board will be held on the 13th of this month, and on the 15th a large party of other government officials will arrive in the city, and will have in charge the work of making and arranging the exhibits that will be in the government building.

Mr. Clarke, of the interior department, reached the city Tuesday night and will be here until the exposition closes, with the exception of a few days the latter part of this week. He says that the display the government will make will be one full of interest and instruction, and will be given the attention of all who visit the exposition.

It is stated that several cars of the exhibits are on the way, and they will be unpacked and placed in the building just as fast as they are received. The building is practically finished, and the work that is yet to be done will be completed in a few days. The work of unpacking the exhibits will be begun as soon as the space in which they are to be placed is cleaned from the rubbish of the carpenters and painters. The goods will be shipped from Washington daily and will be received here and unloaded as they come.

The following branches under the head of the interior department will be represented: Waterworks, Bureau of Education and Land Office. The pension and census offices and the railroad commission will not have an exhibit. The work on the government building will be entirely finished by the close of the week.

OPENING DAY EXERCISES.

Programme for September 18th Being Prepared by the Committee.

The programme for the opening day exercises of the exposition has about been fixed. The committee on programmes held a meeting yesterday morning and agreed upon all of the principal features of the occasion. The following is the programme:

Opening day, September 18, 12 m.

"Salute to Atlanta"—Composed by Victor Herbert, Gilmore's band.

Prayer.

Introductory address by President Collier. Address on behalf of woman's board by Mrs. Thompson.

Address of welcome on behalf of state by Governor Atkinson.

Address of welcome on behalf of city by Mayor King.

Chorus.

Oration.

Chorus.

Benediction.

State fair machinery by President Cleveland from Gray Gables.

National salute.

THE SILENCE OF HOSEA.

It is Creating Alarm Among the Powers of Humanity.

For three days there has been silence in the dwelling place of William Hosse, the opponent of bull fights.

Not a card, not a single letter to a government official, not one threat of impeachment of cabinet officials, not a malediction upon the bull fight—not a word from Hosse. Three days have passed in silence, stagnant, monotonous, lifeless, valueless days.

In the meantime the arena in which the bull fight is to occur has gone up. The finishing touches have been put upon it. The bulls have been shipped. The proprietors of the bull fight are in Atlanta, laughing at Hosse. Wicked men all over the country are taking advantage of the silence

and the design includes four forms of water—the solid stream 100 feet high, the geyser, spray and fork bank.

The electrical exhibit will include the work of the electrical companies and installation has already begun. The Bell Telephone Company is busy putting in an exchange. There will also be a Gamewell fire and police alarm, with an auxiliary fire alarm running through all the buildings. The police and fire departments will be well nigh perfect, and are already in partial operation.

The show which has been promising from the start is rapidly becoming a reality. The buildings for the Mexican village are about done, and a number of structures have taken shape on the heights within the past ten days. They go up so rapidly that it is hard to keep account of them.

Everywhere the question is being asked, "Why has Hosse remained silent for three days?" He never did it before, and now that the crisis in the great fight of his life is on, this silence is inexplicable.

Here is the sample of the letters that are being sent abroad during Hosse's period of silence. This letter was sent to The New York Sun and published in that paper, in the very striking place and territory of Hosse.

"The Editor of The Sun, Sir—I was very much amused at the following statement made by Mr. Hosse Ballou:

"The American people do not want such things. They don't go to see them at home, and they don't go to see them abroad. A newspaper here says they all go to such things as bull fights, the mysteries of Paris, etc., the first of which is the most absurd. By the way, Strong's explosive, that is a libel. Only a small percentage of them do so."

"I have lived several years in this border town, and have seen hundreds of excursionists from the east, and I dare say that not a score of them have failed to cross the river into Mexico and witness bull fight if they can. It is a well known fact that the negroes, who are to be seen at such things as bull fights, are not to be seen on Sunday. This is not offered as an argument in favor of such sport. The Mexican fight is generally a affair, lacking most of the elements of exciting sport." DAVID G. RAY.

"El Paso, Tex., August 1st."

ROOM FOR 100 SLEEPERS.

The Southern Can Furnish Track Space for That Number.

Alex Smith, chief of the public comfort bureau, has made another important stroke in the direction of procuring sleeping quarters for the accommodation of exposition visitors.

It has already been told in The Constitution that the Pullman company had agreed to send to Atlanta as many sleeping cars as can be accommodated on the railroad sidetracks around the city, the cars to be used during the exposition as sleeping quarters for exposition visitors. One dollar a night was the price named by the Pullman company.

Mr. Smith, upon the receipt of this information from the Pullman company, proceeded to negotiate with the various railroads with a view to securing as much track space as possible. He has written to several roads centering in Atlanta setting the facts before them and urging upon them the importance of caring for the visitors.

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In addition to the Dunning burglary the negro burglarized the residence of Mr. J. H. Thibadeau, on Crew street, and stole from the several rooms in the house and the called at police headquarters and identified and received the goods during the day. Among the valuable stolen from her was a fine watch and chain and a sterling silver mounted pocketbook. The pocketbook and chain were recovered and the detectives hope to recover the watch today. They believe that they have it located.

Detectives Conn and Bedford worked on the case of Hamilton all day yesterday and they have woven a web of guilt around him that will insure his trial in a few days.

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ERRORS IN THE TRIAL

Long Motion in the Carr Case Set Forth
Many Alleged Ones.

ASK THAT THE VERDICT BE SET ASIDE

Juror Goldsmith Was Disqualified the Petition Says, and It is Charged That the Tests Applied to Carr Were Illegal.

Alex Carr, recently adjudged sane, and under death sentence for the murder of Captain King, may have another opportunity given him for his life.

Yesterday a petition was filed by Carr's counsel, Messrs. Arnold & Arnold, directed to the judge of the superior court, asking that the verdict rendered in the last trial be set aside. The counsel for the defendant claim that the verdict was contrary to the evidence, and not according to law, and that the conduct of the jurors was not as it should have been.

The evidence both for the defendant and for the state is briefly enumerated in the petition and the testimony of the condemned man's family is reviewed at length. The father of Carr made quite a lengthy statement before the jury, in which he stated that his son had been insane since birth, and had never shown any intelligence whatever. He said that at one time Alex Carr imagined that his fingers should be all of equal length and he told his little sister to take the ax and cut them off. When the blade of the ax descended the man screamed out with pain and made her desist. Other stories of the strange conduct of the defendant were related, many of which were sanctioned by other witnesses.

One of the main reasons for setting aside the verdict that are stated by the defendant's counsel is that the conduct of the jurors was illegal and not in keeping with the law. The petition says that the defendant was taken into the jury room, and under protest his counsel was examined in a rough way and subjected to treatment that should not have been allowed. Many errors are claimed to exist in the manner in which the case was tried, and for these and sundry other reasons the defendant's counsel ask that a certiorari should be issued.

The petition is a long one and fills several pages of typewritten matter. Ten reasons are given why the verdict should be set aside. It states that the sheriff and ordinary erred in the selection of the jury, and that the question presented to the jurors was one of prejudice or impartiality and the excuses and general conduct of the case was not in keeping with the law. Reference is made to the fact that one of the jurors asked to be excused on the grounds that his business interests would suffer if he was compelled to sit on the jury, and that this excuse was overruled by the sheriff and that the juror, on account of the fact that he was a juror, was hurried through his duty and did not perform his duty as a juror because he was worried and anxious about his business.

The petition further states that the verdict was erroneous on account of the following improper conduct: The foreman, Dr. K. C. Divine, at the suggestion of the jurors, rose and stated that it was the wish of the jurors not to have any argument at all and that argument should be dispensed with. This conduct, petition says, the foreman was imposed on the rest of the same members of the jury, and ought to be set aside. Said proceedings were erroneous because the ordinary charged the jury as follows: "The law confers upon you, and you alone, the right and power to inquire into the insanity of Alex Carr; that is, to make personal examination, weigh the evidence of witnesses and determine the issue of whether he is sane or not."

Defendant's counsel claims that this charge is in error because the jury is asked to make a personal examination of the defendant and was carried into the privacy of the jury room and placed in peculiar positions and subjected to various tests that should not have been allowed. It is claimed that the jury had no right to take the defendant from the presence of the court, and did wrong in closing the doors. Another objection is made because the ordinary, over the objection of the defendant's counsel, allowed the state to prove by the witness Petty, all the details of the killing and the manner in which it lost his life. It is claimed that the statement made by the witness Petty influenced the jury and should not have been allowed.

Section 9 of the petition reads: "Because of the following improper conduct on the jury's part: Directly after the jury entered the jury room they asked to have the prisoner brought in, which the judge allowed, and the door was closed after him. Inside the jury room the following improper conduct occurred: The jurors put the prisoner in a chair, tipped back at an angle of 45 degrees and let him fall. One of the jurors, who was a physician, called out to the others to catch him. Petitioner felt the chair falling and grabbed at the arms, and the juror Goldsmith then called out, 'Hold on, Alex!' At this point petitioner's grip relaxed. Upon this test the juror Goldsmith, in an interview, stated that the jury largely based its opinion on this. The petitioner's back appeared to be much bent over, and one of the physicians had testified that it would be difficult to straighten his back. Accordingly the juror had the jury stand, and carried Carr on his face and straightened him out by means of force. The juror Goldsmith then made a point of catching his eye while on the floor, and has since stated in an interview that petitioner rolled his eyes around like a sane man. It is shown that these tests in the jury room were away from petitioner's counsel and they had no opportunity to answer them."

The petition sets forth that the back of Carr was badly bruised, and upon examination by a physician showed that he had been roughly handled. As grounds for the disqualification of Mr. Goldsmith the interview states that his right arm is attached and made a part of the petition.

When the petition was presented to Judge Clark yesterday he issued an order that on account of the complications and peculiarities of the case the solicitor should cause on the 24th why a certiorari should not issue.

"Fra Diavolo" Tonight.

Tonight "Fra Diavolo," the comic opera that has always been Atlanta's favorite, will be given.

It will be a benefit for the hospital and nursery department of the exposition, and a crowded house is expected.

"Fra Diavolo" is the best known comic opera that has ever been sung in this city. J. Aldrich Libby will be in the title role, and as the bandit king he will be at his best. He will have an opportunity to display his rare baritone voice and give full scope to his acting qualities.

The company hopes to reap a nice sum from the entertainment. The hospital and nursery department is one of the most important aid that can be got in making the department a thorough success.

The boxes for tonight are selling fast and will be occupied by the elite of the city.

Manager Mathews says that at the rehearsals they "go together" better than in any of the other many rehearsals, and that they will put up a good performance.

"Fra Diavolo" will be played the rest of the week with matinee Saturday.

REV. H. H. PARKS DEAD.
One of the Oldest Landmarks of the City Passes Away.

Rev. H. H. Parks, one of the oldest landmarks of the Methodist church in Georgia, died at his home in this city at 11 o'clock last night.

For more than fifty years this devout man of God has been looked upon as a prince in Israel. Fearless in the discharge of his duty, he never failed to condemn the sinful ways of the world and to exhort his hearers to lead better and purer lives. Though bold in his bitter denunciation of evil, he was gentle and forbearing in his dealings with men who strayed away from the right path and sought to bring them back, not by harsh measures, but by pointing to them the gospel of love.

In the death of this pious and upright man the pulpit has lost one of its most eloquent tongues and the cause of religion one of its gentlest and most consecrated spirits.

At the time of his death Dr. Parks was the pastor of the Edgewood Methodist church. He was greatly beloved by his little congregation and the church is sorely bereaved in his sad death.

A few months ago Dr. Parks celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his wed-

ding.

Williams was, of course, prevented from carrying out his purpose concerning the negroes. He could see, but few of them and the large majority of them could not be freed on account of the health regulations concerning them.

He spent about three days in the city and found that, barring the raging disease among the negroes, their condition was not so bad as has been reported.

"About forty of the negroes have died," said Mr. Williams yesterday. "The total number of negroes in the colony which I started there was 615. Nearly all of them are at Eagle Pass now. Those who still remain in Mexico are coming over every day. They come over about fifteen strong every day, and join the quarantined crowd at Eagle Pass. They come from Torreon, Mexico.

"The negroes had a rather unpleasant time of it in Mexico. They did not understand the Mexicans. They were not suited to the climate of Mex. They could not get the sort of food they had been used to. The water was vile.

"The worst part of it all was the way the negroes were done out of their crops this year. They got nothing out of their work. They were rested and wanted to come back to the United States. They were the happiest lot of negroes we saw when they caught sight of the Rio Grande river, and when they set foot on our soil once more they were overjoyed.

"They are not so anxious to come back to Georgia. Many of them are satisfied to remain in Texas. They can get work there and earn as much as they are set free from quarantine. Then they will be in just as good a position as they were before they left Georgia.

"The disease that is raging among them is not very deadly. The percentage of deaths among them is not nearly so great as it usually is during periods of smallpox. Most of them recover. The disease will run its course in a few weeks, and the negroes will be set free, they will get work in Texas and return right away.

"They will now be a negro left in the colony in Mexico, however, and the indications are that the colonizing of negroes in President Diaz's country has ended for many years to come. About forty of the negroes now in quarantine at Eagle Pass are from Griffin, Ga.

DR. SALMON TALKS.

No Danger of an Epidemic of Texas Fever Among the Regatta.

Washingon, Aug. 7.—Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, when asked in regard to a reported outbreak of Texas fever in Warren county, Tennessee, stated that the department had no evidence of the existence of the disease at that place. He added that the county named is not very far north of the boundary line of the Texas fever district, and there is more or less movement of cattle for stock districts, but, while the undersecretary and commissioners, shall proceed to offer at public sale to the highest bidder of bidders on the premises at the passenger station in the town of Marietta, Georgia, rail-way, in the state of Georgia and about 12 miles from Marietta, on the line of rail-way, and the property and franchises of said Marietta and North Georgia Railway Company, the line of rail-way extending from the town of Marietta to the city of Marietta, Georgia, and thence to the town of Blue Ridge, in Cobb county, state of Georgia, at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 10th day of August, 1895, and which was last referred to as being ratified and adopted by the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee, and the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina in equity causes wherein the Central Trust Company, of New York, and the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, are claimants, and the Marietta and North Georgia Railway Company and others are defendants, being consolidated cases, No. 202, and in the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia, and by virtue of an order or decree passed by the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia on the 21st day of June, 1888, and ratified and adopted by the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee, and the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina in equity causes wherein the Central Trust Company, of New York, and the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, are claimants, and the Marietta and North Georgia Railway Company and others are defendants, being consolidated cases, No. 202, and in the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia, and by 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TO TRY THE COURTS

Ladies Working in Mrs. Nobles's Behalf

Want a New Trial.

WILL EMPLOY A GOOD ATTORNEY

They Are Now Raising Funds for That Purpose—Appeal to the Governor the Last Resort.

Engaged people should bear in mind that we make a specialty of engagement rings which are to be worn before the marriage, and we before supplying yourselves in these lines. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall street.

don't
fool!

with counterfeits—your
money deserves the best—
if you don't get it blame
yourself—brands of known
merit cost more than inferior whisky, but, oh! what a
difference in the morning.

"canadian club"
is being imitated—look out!

bluthenthal "b. & b."
& bickart

marietta and forsyth sts.
hello! No. 378.
"the big whisky house."

OPPIUM
Atlanta, Ga.
and Whiskey Exhibits
cured at home with
no pain. Book of parti-
culars sent FREE.
E. M. WOOLLEY, M. D.
Offices 1892 Whitehall St.

Do You Want Your House

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TELEPHONE or let us know, and
we will make you

LOWEST PRICES.

F. J. COOLEGE & BRO.,
No. 12 N. Forsyth Street.

A MEDICAL EXPERT, and he lives in Atlanta, Ga. He treats with great success all forms of Chronic Diseases of men and women. Do not give up, no matter what your trouble, till after you have submitted your case to Dr. Bowes.



Bowes has cured his thousands, and he can cure you. We furnish all our own medicines, sent by express. Send 25 cents for question list for males and females for skin diseases. Address Dr. W. W. BOWES, Room 209, Norcross Block, 22 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

We Manufacture

—ALL KINDS—

TRUNKS, VALISES,

BAGS, CASES, Etc.

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK
EVER DEVISED.H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO.
TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY,
27 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
And Richmond Va.

PETER LYNCH

55 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell street, and branch store 20 Peters street, is just now receiving a supply of turnspins, such as ruta bags, red top, white hat dutch, white gild, yellow, blue, yellow pomers, anenan globe, yellow amber, dixie, top and other varieties; also, fruit jars and fruit-jar fixtures of all kinds separated, and fruit jars, glass, glass, metal top, Mason's improved glass, Glassboro improved, Woodbury and Millville, glass, glass, glass, glass, half and half, and one-third pints, and other varieties of goods at his stores on Whitehall and Mitchell streets.

The usual stock of fine wines, ales, beers, porter, brandies, gins, rums and whiskies of the very best grades for medicinal and beverage purposes can be had at his Whitehall street store.

perfect variety store at each place. All goods accompanied with the cash, filled promptly, and at reasonable rates.

Terms cash.

FRED. G. PAINTER

47 Thomas St. - ATLANTA, GA.

Formerly of London and Philadelphia.

Fresco Painter and
General Decorator.Will be pleased to make estimates on all
classes of fine work.

Concerning Prices

At Present

They Are No Barrier

Lower than ever known. How long will they remain so? That's your question. Ours to keep them as low as possible. But trade laws are greater than we are. Often we can by special effort avert an advance. That, however, has limits.

The Grand Fact Is

Prices are down. Wise people will buy freely for present and future needs. What you will save depends upon how and where you buy. Come to

Ladd-Steel Co.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST.

Last night's weather reports show a storm of considerable energy central in the extreme northwest, the low barometric reading of 29.54 being reported from Rapid City, S. D. Pressure increases to the southeast and a ridge of high pressure still continues over the Florida peninsula. Temperature had risen considerably over eastern New England and a slight rise had been general over all other portions of the country east of the Rocky mountains. Snows are reported from the coasts of New York and Georgia over the Florida peninsula peripheries. Elsewhere no precipitation of any consequence had fallen.

Forecast for Georgia for today: Fair; stationary temperature.

For August 7, 1895.

Mean daily temperature 70 degrees

Normal temperature 71 degrees

Highest in 24 hours 87 degrees

Lowest in 24 hours 71 degrees

Rainfall 24 hours to 7 a. m. 0.06

Deficiency of rainfall since January 1, 1895

GEORGE E. HUNT,
Local Forecast Official.

Weather Bulletin.

Observation taken at 7 p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.

SOUTHEAST—Atlanta, Ga., pt cloudy 29.94/80 6 0/80

Chamblee, Ga., clear 29.96/82 1 0/80

Chattahoochee, Ga., pt cloudy 29.96/82 1 0/80

Chattahoochee, Ga., clear 29.96/80 1 0/80

Montgomery, Ala., cloudy 29.96/80 6 0/80

Pensacola, Fla., clear 29.96/80 10 0/84

Savannah, Ga., pt cloudy 29.98/80 6 0/92

Tampa, Fla., clear 30.04/74 1 0/92

Wilmington, N. C., rain 29.96/78 8 0/88

SOUTHWEST—Corpus Christi, Tex., pt cloudy 29.88/84 1 0/90

Fort Smith, Ark., pt cloudy 29.88/84 6 0/88

Gulfport, Miss., clear 29.88/84 6 0/88

Memphis, Tenn., clear 29.92/82 1 0/88

Meridian, Miss., clear 29.90/84 1 0/86

New Orleans, La., clear 29.94/82 1 0/88

St. Louis, Mo., clear 29.94/82 6 0/88

Vicksburg, Miss., clear 29.96/84 1 0/90

NORTHEAST—Baltimore, Md., pt cloudy 29.90/80 1 0/88

Cambridge, Mass., clear 29.70/86 1 0/92

Detroit, Mich., clear 29.88/74 8 0/88

New York, N. Y., cloudy 29.86/80 18 0/84

Norfolk, Va., clear 29.96/78 10 0/88

St. Louis, Mo., rain 29.94/82 6 0/88

Paulsboro, N. J., rain 29.80/78 6 0/88

Philadelphia, Pa., clear 29.88/84 1 0/90

Washington, D. C., clear 29.88/84 1 0/90

Wilmington, N. C., rain 29.88/84 1 0/90

Wilmington, N. C., cloudy 29.88/84 1 0/90

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